CONGRESS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

IN SENATE.

IN SENATE.

Mr. STOCKTON presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to obtain the passage of a resolution instructing the representatives of the United States in Europe to urge upon those Governments a declaration that the foreible intervention of one nation to regulate the internal affairs or prescribe the form of government of another nation is an infraction of the law of nations.

Mr. S. addressed the Senate at some length. He commenced by observing that no one need doubt his devotion for the old democratic principle, that the representative was bound by the will of the constituent; nor need any one doubt the profound respect which any expression of opinion by the Legislature of New Jersey would receive from him. He knew no higher honor than faithfully to represent his native State, nor enjoyed a higher satisfaction than to feel that he merited her approval. In promoting her interests, he felt that he was promoting the general welfare of the whole. While he cordially sympathized with the feelings of the people of New Jersey, and was as anxious for the independence of Hungary and of human liberty as any man, yet, nevertheless, he did not entirely concur in the principles of public law by which the object was sought to be attained. He thought the resolutions did not avow the principles which this Government ought to assert and maintain; principles which it always had asserted, and which he hoped it would continue to do, so long as there was a single despotic Government of the passert of the would rise to demand the always had asserted, and which he boped it would continue to do, so long as there was a single despotic Government existing whose people would rise to demand the blessing of liberty. He thought the United States might be considered in truth as the residuary legatees of all that the blood and treasure of mankind expended for the last four thousand years had accomplished in the cause of human liberty. In our hands alone was the precious deposite; and before God and the world we were responsible for the legacy. He dwelt upon the blessings of peace to all nations, and said that it was emphatically the policy of this republic. But the whole world, with the exception of a portion of the American continent, was under despotic Governments; and how were the oppressed and fettered of the earth to break their chains, if the law of nations read that there should be no intervention in their fettered of the earth to break their chains, if the law of nations read that there should be no intervention in their behalf? He could never give his consent to any proclamation of principles which could be construed to abridge the right of our Government to aid any people who were striving to throw off the yoke of despotism. He alluded to the two extremes which we should alike avoid—that of rushing headlong in, or cautiously keeping back. He quoted from Vattel to show that the law of nations was not against intervention and read this passage. That rushing headlong in, or cautiously keeping back. He quoted from Vattel to show that the law of nations was not against intervention, and read this passage: "That when a people, from good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in defence of their liberties. Whenever, therefore, a civil war is kindled in a State, foreign Powers may assist that party which appears to them to have justice on their side." He was unwilling, after tyranny had so long lorded it over the destinies of mankind, to avow a principle which left to its tender mercies the happiness of the human race. An avowal by us of the principle of non-intervention would raise a wall around this republic as high as heaven, and shut out the light of liberty from surrounding nations. Such an avowal at this time, he said, would be received with one universal shout of joy by all the potentates of Europe, and with one wide wail of lamentation and wo by every lover of freedom. He thought the doctrine of non-intervention was in direct opposition to the principles declared by Mr. Monroe. He was not prepared to go to war with Russia to assert the independence of Hungary. She was our old, faithful, and steadfast friend. He considered the freedom of Hungary through the instrumentality of the United States as impracticable. He expressed the belief that the time was coming when the struggle between free Governments on the one hand, and despotism on the other, would take place, and that the former would be triumphant before the close of the nineteenth century. In that struggle he desired the banners of this republic to bear the inscription of freedom to all Governments and destruction to tyrants.

and destruction to tyrants.

Mr. MILLER had also received a copy of the resolu tions just presented by his colleague, but, as the subject-matter to which they related was then before the Senate in the resolutions that had been presented by the Scnator from Rhode Island, (Mr. Clarke,) he would not at tor from Rhode Island, (Mr. CLARKE,) he would not at that time (during the morning hour) trespass upon the Senate with any remarks of his, but would, at an early day, take occasion to respond to those resolutions, and express his views fully upon the important matter they embraced. Although he did not acknowledge the doctrine of instruction in any of its forms, yet the expressed opinion of the Legislature of New Jersey would always receive from him the most profound consideration and

the highest respect.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a joint resolution of the Legis gary, but, as he had no speech to make on the occasion, he would simply content himself with asking that it be laid on the table and printed. lature of Maine in relation to Louis Kossuth and Hun-

Mr. BERRIEN presented the memorial of Catherine Proctor Hayden, asking the reimbursement of advances made by her late father, and to be allowed the commutation pay for his services in the war of the revolution. Mr. MILLER presented a memorial of silk manufac-turers and dyers and others concerned in the silk trade of the United States, asking a repeal of the duty on raw

silk. Mr. M. said as the memorial expressed so clearly that the tariff of 1846 did not discriminate between the manufactured and raw articles, he would ask that it be read. The memorial was then read and referred to the Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Foreign Rela-

Representatives for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain, reported back the same without amendment, and said he was instructed by the committee to ask its immediate consideration. No objection having been made, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Finance to provide for carrying into execution in further part the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, and no amendment having been made, the bill was ordered to

a third reading, and was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BADGER observed that some days since he reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States, since which he had offered an amendof the United States, since which he had offered an amendment, which was also ordered to be printed. It was desirable that this subject should be acted on with as little delay as possible. Several vessels were about to sail, and it was important that officers should know under what law they were to enforce discipline. He would press its consideration at once, as it was a case of some emergency; but, in consideration that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. McRAE) desired to conclude his remarks, he would realize its consideration until to morrow.

waive its consideration until to-morrow.

[The Reporter desires to state, that through some inadvertency of his own, the amendment alluded to by Mr. Badgen, and published in this paper, was attributed to

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolution submitted by Mr. Foore, of Mississippi, declaring the compromise measures of the last Congress a final settlement of the slavery

Mr. McRAE rose and addressed the Senate until a late lour, concluding the remarks commenced last Thursday. Mr. BADGER then obtained the floor, but gave way for motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.
Mr. Bangen will have the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FOWLER asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House a statement exhibiting the amount of claims, if any, including principal and interest, designating each separately, which have been allowed and paid by the several Departments, or any of the bureaus thereof, from the 4th day of March, 1845, until the 4th day of March, 1849, which had been previously presented and suspended, or disallowed in whole or in part; specifying the character of such claims, and also the name of each person who has at any time acted as agent or solicitor for such claim, together with the names of the persons to whom the amount or any part thereof was paid, specifying, if practicable, the several amounts paid to such agents or solicitors as fees for their services in prosecuting said claims.

Mr. GAYLORD phisoted Mr. FOWLER asked the unanimous consent of the

claims.
Mr. GAYLORD objected.
Mr. FOWLER moved to suspend the rules, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted, Yeas 164, nays 9.

So the motion to suspend was agreed to.

Mr. FOWLER then submitted his resolution, and de Mr. FOWLER then submitted his resolution, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. HOUSTON thought that a very material amendment should be made to the resolution, and he therefore boped the previous question would not be seconded.

Mr. FOWLER hoped that the previous question would be seconded, as this resolution was similar to one which was passed by the House last week, with the exception that this was addressed to the President.

Mr. HOUSTON said that he desired to submit an amendment that would show the additional proof which was before the Department allowing claims that were suspended or disallowed.

The House then refused to second the demand for the previous question : Ayes 84, noes 85.

serting therein the words "and all additional evidence, if any, upon which said claims were allowed." He demand-

ed the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked the gentleman from Indiana so to modify his amendment as to call for information in relation to additional testimony which was furnished upon claims settled since March 4, 1849. His purpose was that all the facts relative to the allowance of claims might be elicited, in order that the country relative to the second to the

purpose was that all the facts relative to the allowance of claims might be elicited, in order that the country might understand whether this party or that party was to blame.

Mr. LOCKHART declined to modify his resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then only one side is wanted.

Mr. CARTER requested the gentleman from Indiana to withdraw the demand for the previous question, so as to allow him to offer an amendment, prescribing that any of the officers incumbent during the period embraced in the resolution should have the privilege of going into the offices and vindicating their action during the investigation.

gation.

Mr. LOCKHART declined to withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. FOWLER said that he would accept the amendment

Mr. FOWLER said that he would accept the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, if he would extend it to the present time.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, suggested that when the Heads of Departments should send their reports to the House, under the resolution adopted on the motion of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Fuller) some days since, they would state the additional evidence (if there was any) upon which they allowed claims previously suspended. There was nothing contained in that resolution which prevented this.

prevented this.

The previous question was then seconded, yeas 79, nays 50; and under the operation thereof the amendment of Mr. Lockhart was agreed to, and the resolution as

mended adopted.

At a subsequent period of the day—
On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, by unanimou

Resolved, That the President of the United States be Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House, in addition to the information called for by the resolution which passed this House on the 26th of January, 1852, relative to suspended or disallowed claims, a statement specifying the claims which have been allowed apon additional testimony furnished to the Departments since the 4th day of March, 1849.

ISLAND OF CUBA. On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, by unanimous consent

was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be reque resoured, Inst the President of the United States or requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, all instructions from the Department of State-to the diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and all the despatches from them not heretofore communicated to Congress explanatory of or relating to the policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the Island of

SPIRIT RATION IN THE NAVY Mr. GOODENOW asked the unanimous consent House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed a inquire into the expediency of abolishing the spirit ration the navy, and of increasing the pay of all classes of enlisted n the navy, and of in Objections being made—
Mr. GOODENOW moved a suspension of the rules; which

otion was disagreed to. STATE RESOLUTIONS ON INTERVENTION.

Mr. BRAGG (the rules having been suspended for the purpose) presented certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Alabama against interfering with the afairs of foreign nations; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SKELTON (the rules having been suspended for the purpose) presented joint resolutions of the Legisla-ture of the State of New Jersey in favor of intervention; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (under a suspension of
the rules,) introduced, in pursuance of previous notice, a
joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution
of the United States; which was read twice and referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Johnson reads as JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Consti-

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Consti-tution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Le-gislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the

Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the poople of the respective by the Legislature thereof, into districts, equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the constitution, and to be laid off, for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the apportionment of representatives to which addition to postpone the further consideration until to-morrow.

Mr. BADGER explained the objects of the bill. As first perported, the power of punishment was vested in a summary court martial. The committee, however, had directed him, without a dissenting voice, to offer the amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the right of way and intents and purposes as part of the constitution in that that the bill should receive the early decision of Congress, as vessels were about to sail, and it became indispensable that officers should carry with them some lawful authority to enforce discipline.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. FAICH rose and addressed the Senate at consideration of Congress of the bill was read a second time.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was read a summary court martial. The committee, however, had directed in a summary court martial. The committee, however, had directed in a summary court martial. The committee, however, had directed in a summary court martial. The committee hereof in the last session of the Senate of land to the State of Iowa in that that the bill should receive the early decision of Congress of the bell was read by the Congress of the United States; that, on the first Thursday in August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of it was infinitely more effective to preserve discipline to cach State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for Pre-sident, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district, shall be holden to have receiv-ed one vote; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and the from such State, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and on the same day on every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number he caused to a majority of the whole sumpler of votes for president shall be president, if such number ber of votes for resident shall be retailed to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President; which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as in the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes at the second election, then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election shall be Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of the votes for Vice President shall be Vice President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice President, and not necessary in the case of Vice President, and not necessary in the case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the constitution.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That article one, section three, be amended by striking out the word "Legislature," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz. "persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature," so as to make the third section of said article, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, read as follows, to wit:

The Senate of the United States shall be compo

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Le-gislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That article three, section Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That article three, section one, be amended by striking out the words "good behavior," and inserting the following words, viz. "the term of twelve years." And further, that said article and section be amended by adding the following thereto, viz. "And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges as near as may be practicable into three classes. The sents of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year; so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter."

The article, as amended, will read as follows

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges as near as may be practicable into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year; so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONSULS. ARTICLE III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONSULS. SACKETT, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the powers and duties of American

IN SENATE.

Mr. MANGUM presented the memorial of Patrick Donohue and others, of the city of New York, asking the interference of the United States in favor of the oppressed of all nations. Without endorsing any of the sentiments contained in the document, he would move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the committee to which papers of this kind were usually sent. Agreed to Also, a number of memorials from the assistant war-Also, a number of memorials from the assistant mar-shals for taking the seventh consus, asking additional

ompensation for their labors.

Mr. M. said that the number of these petitions sent in Mr. M. said that the number of these petitions sent in from various quarters showed pretty conclusively to his mind that the mode of computation by square root was a great humbug; it might answer very well in densely-po-pulated districts, but was utterly unsuited to extensive regions sparsely populated, and hoped these officers might be paid on some better principle. Referred to the Com-mittee of Claims

mittee of Claims.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking that the bill to provide for the establishment of a mint at New York may not become

a law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, three several memorials from citizens of Philadelphia interested in commerce and trade, asking the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Also, from citizens of Pittsburgh, asking the construc-tion of a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary's river. Ordered to lie on the table.

Also, from citizens of the same city, asking an increase of duty on imported cigars. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

n Finance.

Also, from inhabitants of Mercer county, Peansylvania, sking that the transportation of the mail on Sundays may be prohibited. Referred to the Committee on the

may be prohibited. Referr Post Office and Post Roads. Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. FELCH presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens, held at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, in favor of the construction of a ship canal round the falls of the St. Mary's river. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHASE presented two petitions from citizens of Ohio, asking that the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath was be applicated.

Sabbath may be prohibited.

Also, three memorials from citizens of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, asking the construction of a ship canal round the falls of the St. Mary's river. Ordered to lie on

Mr. CASS presented three memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania to the like effect; which were ordered to lie

Mr. SUMNER presented memorials of seventeen heads of insurance companies, ship-owners, merchants, and others, asking an increase of the salary of the district judge of Florida. Referred to the Committee on the Juiciary.
Mr. SPRUANCE presented the petition of Jno. D. Bird

Mr. SPRUANCE presented the petition of Jno. D. Bird and others, holders of claims against the late Republic of Texas provided for by the act of 9th of September, 1850, asking to be paid on their compliance with the requirements prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUTLER presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of the harbor of that city.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce,
Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, reported back the same with an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill.

Mr. ATCHISON was instructed by the committee to ask

Mr. Atchison was instructed by the committee to ask for its immediate consideration.

The bill as reported was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and the blank having been filled up so as to give the Superintendent an annual salary not exceeding \$5,000, with a clerk not to exceed \$2,500 per annum, the bill was reported to the Senate and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY. DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

Mr. BADGER asked the Senate to indulge him in taking up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs to promote discipline in the navy, to which he had proposed certain amendments. The bill reported was the same that had passed the Senate at the last session, identical in all its features. It was highly important that the bill should receive the early decision of Congress, as vessels were about to sail, and it became indispensable that officers should carry with them some lawful

hment in the hands of the commande

leave the power with the commanding officer. The amendments were then agreed to. Mr. HALE desired further to amend the bill by adding a section, the effect of which was to limit the appointment of officers to ten years, on which he demanded the year

On the question, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" t was decided in the negative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of was, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Sumner, and Walker—7.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Borland, Brodhead, Bur

ler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Douglas, Downs Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, and Wade—39. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the

amendments concurred in.

Mr. ATCHISON observed there was one feature of the bill that he did not approve, which was confining the de-linquents to bread and water. This, in his opinion, was rather a spare diet for seafaring men, and he would move

to strike it out. The CHAIR informed Mr. Archison that his motion was not in order, as the bill had been reported to the Senate and the amendments concurred it. Mr. ATCHISON. Then I move to reconsider the vote.

It would seem that you spared the back of the sailor only to take revenge on his belly—a punishment far more se-vere than flogging; and, if the sailor could discriminate between the two punishments, he would prefer the casti-gation of the back. The motion to reconsider was lost without a count.

Mr. CHASE objected to that feature in the amendment

which placed a stain on the sailor, by making him wear a badge with the word "thief." The first punishment was enough, in his opinion, without the additional degradation. He would therefore move to strike out that feature, and would simply content himself with asking the yeas and nays, that he might record at least his vote against it. The yeas and nays were not ordered, only six Senators

seconding the call.

Mr. HALE desired to know of the chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs if this bill contemplated all that was intended to enforce discipline and promote good conduct? for if so, he conceived it to fall lamentably short

Mr. BADGER would say, with the permission of the chairman, that this was not all that was contemplated, but was simply a measure rendered indispensably neces-sary in a case of emergency; the committee were busy in deliberating upon and forming some more effective remedy for the wants of the service, which in time would be ma-tured and laid before the Senate.

Mr. HALE thought they should go a great deal further than the present bill if they desired to make the naval service what it ought to be. He pointed to the fact that camen in the merchant service received at least twentyfive per cent. more than in the naval service; and so long as that was the case, while the one service would have all the able bodied and intelligent sailors, the other would have to put up with the very dregs. Higher rewards should be held out to the sailor—that of preferment, for instance. The spirit ration should be abelished—a ration that was just enough to keep up a feverish appetite for drink, making them drunkards by law, and tending to debase them when on shore. He would inspire the sailor with a feeling of self-respect, and have in every ship a well-appointed library for the improvement of his mind in hours of recreation or relaxation from toil. He knew there were some efficient that were delibrating and expecting to see the sake of the Union party of Georgia he would infer that that organization was effected, not, as had been alleged, for the sake of the Union and the Constitution, but for the same of the properties are the sake of the Union and the Constitution, but for the same subject. some officers that were daily waiting and expecting to see the cate restored, but he could tell them such a thing would never be—that time would never come again. He alluded he would be allowed to inform members of the Union also to opinions expressed in the course of debate on another occasion, that punishments were seldom inflicted on board of vessels, and instanced the case of the Columbus frigate, and gave some curious details of the frequency of punishment on board that vessel, which showed that the

third time. The following is the bill as engrossed:

A BILL to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commander of any vessel in the navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences committed by petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by any one or more of the following punishments, to wit:

"1st. By diminishing their rations; by restricting their diet to bread and water; by imposing extra police and other duties; and in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing punishments, by making good from the wages of the offender to the owner the value of the article or articles stolen, and obliging the offender to wear, for any time not exceeding ten days, a badge with the word 'thief' thereon."

"2d. Discharge from the service with bad-conduct dis-

charge.
"3d. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, bread and water: Provided, No such confinement shall exceed thirty days.

"4th. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not ex-

"5th. Softiary confinement not exceeding thirty days.

"5th. Softiary confinement not exceeding two months.

"6th. Confinement not exceeding two months.

"7th. Reduction to next inferior rating.

"8th. Ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea.

'9th. Deprivation of liberty on shore.
'And loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be add And loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be do any of the above mentioned punishments.

"And provided, That no sentence to solitary confine shall be directed to be carried into execution until the sor senior medical officer on board at the time has exact the prisoner and certified that it can be done without injury to his health; and it shall be the duty of the confirmation o

the prisoner and certified that it can be done without serious injury to his health; and it shall be the duty of the commander to remit the whole or any part of any sentence the execution of which would, in the opinion of the said surgeon or senior medical officer, produce such injury.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the commander of every ship or vessel in the navy shall cause a conduct book to be kept, embracing every petty officer and person of inferior rating under his command, in which shall be noted every instance of meritorious or bad conduct of each man; and whenever a max is discharged, either at or before the expiration of his term of service, he shall take care that his general character be noted on his discharge, giving to those who merit them 'good conduct discharges;' and to those whose conduct shall merit not particular note, discharges in the usual form: Provided, That the character to be given on a discharge shall be ascertained and established under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Navy Department.

"Set. 3. And be it further enacted, That any petty officer or person of inferior rating who shall be discharged with a good conduct discharge, after a service of not less than two years shall have a preference on re-entering the service, and in advance to higher ratings over persons of similar qualifications, but who have not so served; and whenever a petty officer, or station to another, his character shall be noted on the transfer roll.

"Set. 4. And be it further enacted. That every petty officer.

roll.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every petty officer, or person of inferior rating, who shall receive a good conduct discharge, after a continuous service of not less than two years shall, if he re-enters within three months after his discharge, be entitled to a credit on the books of the ship to which he may be first ordered of three months' wages at his former rat-ing; and after twenty years' service in the navy, with good conduct discharges at the termination of each enlistment, every such petry officer or person of inferior rating shall be entitled to admission to and provision in the naval asylum for life, with

to namesion to and provision in the first ment.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted may likewise be inflicted. by any general court martial."

BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were then severally read third time and passed :
A bill for the relief of Mary W. Thompson A bill for the relief of John T. Sullivan A bill for the relief of Joseph Gideon. A bill for the relief of John O. Means.

A bill for the relief of Geo. Poindexter A bill for the relief of Wm. Miller. A bill for the relief of Ezra Williams. THE COMPROMISE MEASURES. The special order was called, when— Mr. BADGER, who was entitled to the floor, moved

that its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday, the 10th instant; which was agreed to. Mr. JONES, of Iowa, then moved to postpone all prior orders to take up the bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in aid of the construction of certain railroads in said State; which was

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LANE, by unanimous consent, presented the me-morial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, asking for certain alterations in the organic law of said Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

MILITARY POSTS TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CLARK asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional number of military posts on the overland route from the Missouri river to California, for the protection of emigrants. Objection was made.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS-POLITICAL PARTIES.

On motion by Mr. JONES, of Teonessee, the House then went inte Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, and the joint resolu-tion of the House explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, and the pending amendments thereto.

Mr. CABELL said that it would be recollected by the House that during the progress of its organization, he, among others, expressed his surprise at the action of the two parties in preparing themselves for that organization. He stated then, and would now state, that who to the House it was his expectation, from the opinions that had been so frequently expressed and the pledges which had been so frequently given, that the Democratic party of the North, when they should meet together, would have adopted and recommended to the country acquiescence in the compromise measures, and that the Whigs would not pursue such a course. He had been one of those who be lieved that upon all general questions the Whig party had been the true conservative party, except upon the question of slavery, upon which they were as wild as wild could be; while he had observed that the Democratic party had been represented by men who entertained what he conceived to be practical constitutional views on the same subject. He had come here with the determination to act with that party in the organization of the House which would stand by the constitution and the rights of his sec-tion of the country, and he believed this to have been the determination of the entire Southern Whig party. His friend from Virginia, (Mr. MRADE,) during the

friend from Virginia, (Mr. Mrade,) during the discussion which took place on the first day of the session, suggested to him that he should avail himself on that or some early occasion to separate himself from the Whig party, and join the ranks of the Democracy. The only alternative upon which he would have pursued such a course failed; for he had been deceived by the representations of that party. He had supposed that they would put themselves upon constitutional ground, but the very first action of that party on the opening of Congress was such as to violate the very principle upon which he was willing to act with them; for the Democratic caucus laid on the table a resolution endorsing the compromise measures, while the which the compromise measures, while the Whig caucus adopted a resolution on the same subject.

Mr. Carell called the attention of the House to an ar-

punishment on board that vessel, which showed that the lash had been very profusely administered.

Mr. DAVIS would vote for the bill, but argued in favor of elevating the character of the sailor, and expressed a belief that the time would come when harshness and severe discipline would be rendered unnecessary. He lived among a maritime, a navigating people, and yet had never heard one man say that he desired to see corporal punishments restored.

Mr. CHASE would have contented himself without saying a word had he been permitted to record his vote against the amendments. He then went on to descant on the bill, which, in his opinion, was bad enough, but rendered worse by the amendments. He pointed to the power

Mr. LOCKHART moved to amend the resolution by inserting therein the words "and all additional evidence, if any, upon which said claims were allowed." He demanded the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked the gentleman from Indiana so to modify his amendment as to call for information in relation to additional testimony which was furnished upon claims settled since March 4, 1849. His purpose was that all the facts relative to the allowance of laims might be elicited, in order that the country might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might might be elicited, in order that the country might may be presented the memorial of Patrick Do.

Mr. C. then proceeded at some length to show why the said claims which he had before alluded to of making a men, mariners, officers, and to the mind act with the Whig party, and in conclusion submitted some remarks on the subject, and to the discs, liable to be abused by whim and captrice, and to the United States while in foreign and to more remarks on the subject and to the United States which is nor presented to the united state of men, mariners, officers, and to the United States while in foreign and to more menalties on the United States while in foreign and to more menalties on the united some remarks on the subject and to bring in sublict to be abused by whim and captrice, and to the United States while in foreign and the flegging in the navy. Referred to the committee some remarks on the subject of the had before alluded to distinct any or the least of the United States while in fersion of the United States wh obligation to stand by him and re-elect him as President.
There was a moral obligation resting upon all men who
des red the peace and quietude of the country, and who
were in favor of these measures as a final settlement of

the slave question, to rally around the present President of the United States.

As to Gen. Scorr, he believed him to be the greatest captain of the age, and that no man had ever lived who had achieved so much and been so lightly rewarded for his services. He, however, could not and would not, in the present condition of things, give his vote for him for his services. He, however, could not and would not, in
the present condition of things, give his vote for him for
President, and he believed he spoke the sentiments of the
Southern Whig party. Unless Gen. Scott would do what
had been demanded of him, and place his views clearly
before the country, they would not give him their support.
When Gen. Scott was acting Secretary of War he exerted
himself to secure the passage of the compromise measures,
and he was therefore entitled to the support of all compromise men; but he (Mr. C.) was determined never to
go into a contest again and elect a man whom the Abolitionists could say occupied their ground. If Gen. Scott
should be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency,
he did not believe he would receive the vote of one
Southern State. The Southern Whigs were determined
that no man should be elected by their votes President of
the United States whose opinions were capable of being
misreprescuted.

misrepresented.

Mr. MURPHY replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Mr. MURPHY replied to some of the remarks of Mr. CABELL, and contended that the principles upon which the Union party of Georgia was formed were the principles recognised by the Baltimore Convention. The reason why the Union men of Georgia would go to the Baltimore Convention was that they believed that the Democratic party North would be more likely to recognise the principles for which they contended than the Whig party.

Mr. CABELL said that he had expressed the opinion that if the Democratic party should norminate a men who

that if the Democratic party should nominate a man who would take the same position which he had occupied for the last twelve months, and the Whig party would refuse to do so, he would give his support to the Democratic ticket. He would ask the gentleman from Georgia if the Democratic party should meet in caucus and adopt the double-sided resolutions of 1848, and refuse to put itself upon the position occupied by the Union party of Georgia, while the Whig party should adopt the Georgia Union platform, would he vote for the candidate of the Whig

party ?

Mr. MURPHY replied that the Union party of Georgia was organized upon a principle, and that principle had been proclaimed to the world, and he would now say that he would vote for no man who should be opposed to that principle, or would vote against any man who should be in favor of it. He was in favor of going to the Baltimore Convention, because this principle would find no opposi-tion there, and it was certain that it would find friends Convention, because this principles it would find friends there. If by going to this Convention and acting with the Democratic party they could counteract the influence of those opposed to them, and put the party upon correct and right principles, then he proposed that they should go there. As to the Presidency, he was willing to vote for any man having correct principles, and who pledged himself to carry those principles out; but without this, he would not say he would vote for this man because he was a Whig, was a Democrat, or that man because he was a Whig,

or another man because he was a Union man.

Mr. McMULLEN did not rise for the purpose of making a political speech, but desired to call the attention of the committee to the subject-matter now under consideration. The object of this bill was to make land warrants trans-The object of this bill was to make land warrants transferable, and he would take this occasion to say that no subject could come before Congress in which the poor soldier felt more interest than in the one now under consideration. The gentleman from Florida had predicated a political speech upon this bill; by which he had attempted to read a political lecture to two great political parties of the country, and also at the same time to allude to the recently new-fangled lately-born Union as the committee; Messrs, Shields, Prance, Bell, Ham-

party.—— Mr. DISNEY (interposing, and the floor being yielded to him) desired to reply to a part of the remarks of the gentleman from Florida, in which the gentleman had said that he (Mr. D.) had not voted for the fugitive slave law.

the people of this country having acquiesced in the mea-sure in the particular form in which it was passed, though sure in the particular form in which it was passed, though defective, he was willing also to acquiesce in it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I will vote to modify and repeal it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I will vote to modify and repeal it.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he took very great pleasure in answering the gentleman. He thought he could say with great safety that he had taken no steps since the organination of this Congress to agitate again the question of

Mr. POLK. Give a categorical answer. Mr. CAMPBELL had not said that he was now in favor of agitating this question. He knew enough of the House, from the experience of the last Congress, to know that agitation upon this subject would do no good here. to the question of the gentleman from Tennessee, he would vote to modify the fugitive slave law, because he

believed the details of the law were unjust and oppressive. He believed the day would come, and that before ng, when Southern men themselves would propose odification of that law. Mr. POLK. Is the gentleman from Ohio a Whig or a

Mr. CAMPBELL. I believe there is a difference between Southern Whigs and Northern Whigs, as there seems to be between Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats. So far as I am concerned, I think my political opinions in my own State have always been understood. I have always been regarded there as a Whig, always been nominated as a Whig, and always voted the Whig ticket for President throughout my whole life, except in 1848, when, for the first and last time, I dodged, and did not vote at all. I will give my reasons for so doing, and will propound an interrogatory to the gentle-man from Florida. My reason was this: I desired in National Convention to have the opinions of the candidates spread upon the records, and the gentleman from Florida says that now he must have them before he will vote for a candidate. The gentleman from Florida will recollect that, notwithstanding this desire on the part of myself and others, he was one of the chief actors in stifling that expression of opinion, and now he insists on the adoption of this form!

Mr. CABELL. I was not a member of the Philadelphia

Ohio, nor did he answer for all of the Whigs of his district, for he was free to admit that a diversity of opinion existed amongst them. He would only say that his opinions were well known and understood. He believed the details of the fugitive slave law to be wrong, and, whenever he should be called upon to give his vote, he should vote in accordance with this opinion; for he knew of no rule of moral philosophy which would justify him in voting against a thing which was right, or for a thing that was wrong.

Mr. McMULLEN resumed the floor, and replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. Canell.
On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, the committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. HARRIS then offered the usual resolution to close

all debate on the subject under consideration in two hours after the House shall again go into committee; which was agreed

The House then adjourned.

Mr. STOCKTON presented the memorial of Charles Wilkes, a commander in the navy of the United States, asking that the sum of \$500,000 be placed at the disposal A communication from the Treasurer of the United

Also, from certain non-commissioned officers of the regiment of mounted riflemen, asking to be discharged from service, on the ground that the assurances made when enlisted have not been fulfilled. Referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented three petitions, signed by some thirty individuals, merchants and others, representing that they have a deep interest in the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and asking for additional facility in getting round the falls, either by enlargement of the building of additional canals. Referred to the Com

mittee on Roads and Canals. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the memorial of citizens of Maine, asking that the spirit ration in the navy may be abolished. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DOWNS presented the petition of George T. Hathaway, asking a tribunal to revise the decisions of the late Board of Mexican Claims. Referred to the Committee on

Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLEMENS presented resolutions of the Legislature

Mr. CLEMENS presented resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, in favor of the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau; which were read and ordered to be printed. Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide for the repair of the Congressional Library Room, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill for the payment of the outstanding loan office and final settlement certificates issued for money loaned, or for services, or for supplies, during the Revolutionary war, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill for the benefit of the Carmelite Nunnery of Baltimore, reported back the same, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial relating to a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, as he said that the Committee on Public Lands had already reported a bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to a certain reservation therein mentioned, and to confirm the title of Chas. G. Gunter.

Mr. C. said he had been instructed by the committee to ask that the bill have its second reading now, the claim had been before Congress ever since the year 1832, and had been before Congress ever since the year 1832, and had always been favorably reported on, and had passed first one House and then the other without having the

first one House and then the other without having the good fortune to get through both at once.

No objection having been made, the bill was read a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

By Mr. SHIELDS: A bill making a grant of land to the several States of the Union for the relief and support of indigent insane persons.

Mr. S. asked that the bill might have a second reading, and that if he referred to a select committee of five

several Senators with whom he had conversed were of the same opinion.

Mr. HALE observed, as they were informed it was "a lady's bill," he hoped there would be gallantry enough to refer it to a select committee, and that the President of the Senate might be placed at the head of the committee.

Mr. HAMLIN would say that the subject had been before the Senate on several occasions, and had always been referred to a select committee.

The question was then taken on the reference, and decided in the affirmative: Aves 22 nees not counted. And.

as the committee: Messrs. Shields, Pearce, Bell, Ham-lin, and Davis.

Mr. GWIN desired to submit informally a brief amendment to the joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet for eminent services, to insert after the word "any" "in the late war with Mexico;" and at the close

he deemed it ineffective, and not capable of accomplishing any thing. When the bill was first taken up in the House he asked the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to withdraw the demand for the previous question, so as to allow him to offer an amendment, but that gentleman declined to accede to his request. He apprehended then what had since been proven true, that the bill would prove a source of agitation in the hands of the Free-Sqilers of the North.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, desired to inquire of his colleague whether he was opposed to any modification of the fugitive slave law at this time?

Mr. DISNEY replied that he was; the great mass of the people of this country having acquiesced in the measure in the particular form in which it was passed, though

Mr. DISNEY. I will vote against both.

Mr. POLK said that he would propound to the gentleman from Ohio the question whether he would be willing been in favor of compromises and adjustments, and he desired to submit an amendment to an amendment, which would obviate all difficulties. He would thereman from Ohio the question whether he would be willing to open the discussion of this agitating question by voting for any alteration, modification, or change in any let thought would obviate all difficulties. He would therefore ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up

> No objection having been made, the resolution was taken up.
> Mr. BADGER then moved the following amendment to

> the amendment of Mr. SMITH:
> Strike out from the amendment to the amendment all after the words "it shall be the duty of," and insert the following:
> "The Joint Committee on Printing to contract with Mesers.

> "The Joint Committee on Printing to contract with Messrs. Denelson & Armstrong for printing and binding the census on such terms as the committee may think reasonable and proper; the work to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid for from time to time during the progress of the work by the head of the Census Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary, with power in the Secretary to abute from the amount stipulated, if the work when executed the lives a defining a large when the standard which may be agreed.

Which was ordered to be printed, and the further con sideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLARKE, who had been detained from the Senate by indisposition for the last two days, and seemed then quite indisposed, was understood to say that he had seen in the papers of the morning that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) would, with the permission of himself, call up the joint resolution introduced by him some days since relative to non-intervention. He felt then utterly unable to proceed, and would have to leave the Senate. He, however, expected to be able to proceed on Monday next, to which day he would move the subject be postponed, and had an understanding with the Senator from Michigan that in case he should not be present that the Senator should call it up, and proceed to discuss the substitute he had offered for the original resolution.

The motion having been agreed to, the subject was postponed until Monday, the 9th instant.

The following bills were then severally read a third

Mr. CAMPBELL. Were you not present?
Mr. CAMPBELL. You were an outsider, then.
Mr. POLK said that the gentleman from Ohio had said that he would vote to repeal the fugitive slave law, and that he was also a member of the Whig party. He would ask the gentleman from Ohio if it was an element of the creed of Whiggery that the fugitive slave law should be repealed, modified, or amended?

Mr. CAMPBELL. You were an outsider, then.

A bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in cases of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.

A bill to chauge the times for holding the district courts of the United States for the western district of the United States for the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.

A bill to chauge the times for holding the district courts of the United States for the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts, and for other purposes.

A bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States for the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.

A bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States for the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.

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A bill mendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States for the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.

A bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide

ar. CAMPBELL replied that he did not come here for the purpose of answering for the Whigs of the State of Ohio, nor did he answer for all of the Whigs of his district, for he was free to admit that a diversity of existed amongst the control of the Whigs of his district.

of Iowa, in aid of the construction of certain railroads in that State-When Mr. FELCH rose and concluded the remark which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. BELL was disposed to speak on several points connected with the public lands, but gave way for a motion

to go into Executive session. On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein the doors were re-opened and the Se

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the following Executive communications:
A message from the President of the United States, ransmitting, in answer to resolutions of the House of August 7, 1850, and December 17, 1851, requesting information touching the claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of Portugal, a report of the Secretary of State, and the documents accompanying the same. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered

States, transmitting copies of his account of receipts and disbursements for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

A communication from the Treasury Department, trans -totements exhibiting the names of the clerks cm-